Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of Attorney General Corrections Branch Annual Report

For the period April 1, 1985, to
March 31, 1986

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MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CORRECTIONS BRANCH ANNUAL REPORT

For the period April 1, 1985, to March 31, 1986

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The Honourable ROBERT GORDON ROGERS, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The annual report of the Corrections Branch for the period April 1, 1985, to March 31, 1986, is respectfully submitted.

HONOURABLE BRIAN R. D. SMITH, Q.C.
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General
March, 1987

To the Honourable Brian R. D. Smith, Q.C.
Attorney General

SIR: I am pleased to submit the 1985-86 annual report of the Corrections Branch.

The major challenge faced by the Corrections Branch during the year was the increased demand for youth justice services created by the federal *Young Offenders Act*. Among the features of the Act which created increases in workload was the provision that included 17-year-olds in the youth justice system on April 1, 1985.

Significant increases over last year occurred in the number of youths admitted to probation and in the average count of youth containment centres. While these increases were offset, in part, by reductions in both the adult probation and correctional centre populations, the relatively large impact of these increases on the youth system, as compared with the relatively small decreases on the large adult system, resulted in a number of initiatives being required to accommodate these changes.

New contracted community-based youth programs to support and reinforce probation orders were developed through the province, particularly in the Northern, Interior, and Vancouver Island regions. To deal with the increased youth containment population, Boulder Bay Camp and the Chilliwack Security Unit were converted from adult to youth centres. Pierce Creek Camp and Southview, which had not been in use recently, were reopened as containment centres, and increased numbers were accommodated in each of the existing youth containment centres.

Corrections Branch personnel responded well to these increased demands. They sought and developed local community resources in conjunction with nonprofit agencies and others able to assist in meeting the program demands. Within very short time periods, they succeeded in upgrading physical facilities and developed appropriate programs so that the increased numbers of youths could be appropriately accommodated. These demands, together with increased workloads, were responded to well by staff, who continued to offer not only their knowledge and skill but their commitment to high-quality correctional programming as well.

Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD G. ROBINSON
Commissioner of Corrections

Commissioner's Office
March, 1987

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The Corrections Branch

The Corrections Branch is charged by legislative mandate with providing information to the courts and services, programs, and facilities in British Columbia for youths and adults awaiting trial or found guilty of offences against the law. Under s.3 of the B.C. *Family Relations Act*, probation officers with the branch who are appointed by the Attorney General as Family Court counsellors also provide mediation and conciliation services to families to assist in the resolution of disputes.

The Commissioner of Corrections is responsible to the Attorney General for the management and operation of the Corrections Branch.

The branch derives its legislative mandate from the B.C. *Correction Act*, the B.C. *Family Relations Act*, the federal and provincial *Young Offenders* acts, the *Parole Act*, the *Prison and Reformatories Act*, and the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

The specific goals of the branch related to its mandate are:

(1) to provide information that will assist the court in determining dispositions;

(2) to administer the dispositions and orders of the court that fall within the jurisdiction of the branch;

(3) to assist families in resolving disputes when court intervention is being considered;

(4) to encourage effective cooperation within the justice system and with related social service agencies;

(5) to increase community and individual awareness about ways of preventing crime, delinquency, victimization, and family breakdown;

(6) to cooperate with the police, courts, and all other components to actively promote reform of the justice system; and

(7) to manage the branch in a manner that ensures the efficient and effective use of resources.

To achieve these goals, the services of the branch are divided into five categories: adult correctional centres; youth custody centres; probation, family, and community services; management services; and inspection and standards.

The services are administered through five geographic regions: Vancouver Island; Vancouver; Fraser; Interior; and Northern.

Adult Correctional Centres

There are 25 adult correctional centres in British Columbia operated and staffed by the Corrections Branch. These centres house men and women who are remanded (ordered into custody to await trial) or sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of up to two years less a day.

All adult correctional centres are categorized as either secure, open, or community facilities. In secure facilities, the major emphasis is on control, separation, and protection. Open facilities, which house the largest proportion of sentenced inmates, emphasize organized work projects or specialized training programs. In community facilities, the emphasis is given to community employment, training, and education.

There are two correctional centres for women: one open and one secure. Both are located on the Lower Mainland.

All prisoners remanded in custody are housed in secure centres. Prisoners who have received sentences of up to two years less a day are admitted to various correctional centres at various levels of security throughout the province.

Management of the inmate's sentence begins with the admissions process, which includes the calculation of sentence (converting the sentence prescribed by the court into an aggregate number of days to determine probable date of discharge). During the classification process that follows, the classification officer interviews the inmate and, supported by such available additional information as the presentence report, prepares a sentence management plan with him. The sentence plan is used by correctional officers to work with the inmate. The inmate is encouraged to exercise initiative to ensure that the opportunities available to him are used to his advantage. Whenever possible, and giving full consideration to the safety of the public, an inmate approved for temporary absence is encouraged to use community resources. After serving one third of his sentence, the inmate is eligible for parole consideration by the B.C. Board of Parole.

The Province of British Columbia currently has an agreement with the Canadian government that allows the transfer of inmates serving federal penitentiary sentences (two years or more) to provincial correctional centres. The agreement also allows the transfer of provincial prisoners to penitentiary. The majority of these transfers are from federal to provincial institutions, particularly for women.

Secure Custodial Facilities

Secure facilities protect citizens from offenders who may escape or pose a threat to the public's safety and well-being. Secure facilities also ensure that accused persons who are remanded into custody appear for trial. For these reasons, offenders may be placed in secure facilities if they need protective custody, are a danger to others, or are medically unfit for placement in open facilities.

Fifty four per cent of all correctional centre beds are in secure custody. Approximately 29 per cent of these are used by prisoners who have been remanded into custody.

In secure custodial facilities, programs and activities are provided in work, recreation, education, life skills, and personal development to enable offenders to make the most positive use of their period of incarceration. Those placed in or transferred to secure custody are held until their sentence expires, they are released on parole, or they qualify for transfer to open facilities or community correctional centres.

There are five secure custodial facilities for males: Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, Victoria; Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (Oakalla), Burnaby; Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre, which is a specialized facility primarily for remanded prisoners but which also serves as a classification centre for newly-sentenced, court-arrested offenders; Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre; and Prince George Regional Correctional Centre.

Adult women requiring secure custody are placed in Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women in Burnaby.

Open Facilities

Unless they require secure custody, sentenced adult male offenders are placed in open facilities. The minimum security centres, semi-isolated forest camps, and farms that comprise open facilities provide controlled and supervised accommodation with appropriate work and training programs. Although these vary with the setting, all open facilities are designed to carry out court-imposed sentences through useful work. Offenders gain valuable experience in such skills as forest-stand maintenance, sawmill operation, crop raising, animal husbandry, and salmonid enhancement (increasing the number

of Pacific salmon and sea-run trout in B.C. and coastal waters). During forest fire season, offenders form firefighting crews and are available on standby. Support in search and rescue efforts is also provided by inmates at times of emergency. Many of the programs are operated in cooperation with provincial and federal agencies such as the B.C. Ministry of Forests, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

For offenders who qualify, the temporary absence program provides temporary leave from the facility for education or employment. For an inmate to qualify, the officer in charge must be satisfied that public safety will not be jeopardized, reasons for granting the temporary absence are valid, and that the inmate will not commit an offence during the absence.

The general and special categories of open facilities accommodate 45 per cent of all sentenced inmates.

There are eight general open facilities for men: Nanaimo Correctional Centre on Vancouver Island; Pine Ridge, Stave Lake, Mount Thurston, and Ford Mountain correctional centres in the Fraser Region; Bear Creek and Rayleigh correctional centres in the Interior Region; and Hutda Lake Correctional Centre in the Northern Region.

There are three specialized facilities: Maple Ridge Sentence Management Unit, which is a special reception and classification unit for direct entry from the courts; Alouette River Correctional Centre, which offers programs for those whose offences are alcohol-related; and New Haven Correctional Centre, which offers programs aimed at developing self-confidence, responsibility, social maturity, and employment skills for male offenders 18 to 22 years of age.

There is one open facility for women: Twin Maples Correctional Centre (near Maple Ridge) for women who do not require secure custody.

Community Correctional Centres

Community correctional centres provide custody for offenders within or as near as possible to their home communities. Offenders housed in these facilities are either serving short sentences or approaching the end of longer sentences, most of which were served in open centres.

Offenders placed in community correctional centres have demonstrated a greater degree of social responsibility than those in the other types of facilities and have sound prospects for employment or schooling. Most inmates leave during the day on temporary absence to go to jobs or training programs and then return each evening. If they are earning money, they are charged room and board and are expected to pay debts, make restitution for damages, and support their families, as applicable.

Community correctional centres provide an environment in which inmates can develop personal responsibility and the positive attitudes they will need to re-enter society. They are encouraged to become involved in community volunteer work and to maintain their family ties. The centres also help inmates find continuing counselling with appropriate agencies that will help offenders establish themselves in the community.

To qualify for admission to a community correctional centre, offenders must pose no threat to society or themselves and be responsible, motivated, and able to benefit from the educational and vocational training programs available in the community.

There are seven community correctional centres for men: Victoria; Marpole; Burnaby; Chilliwack; Kamloops; Nanaimo; and Terrace.

The branch also has contracts with six private agencies that provide similar accommodation for women. These facilities are located in various parts of the province where female offenders are transferred after they have been granted temporary absence. They include: Laren House Society and Dallas House in the Vancouver Island Region; Balaclava House in the Vancouver Region; Vernon Transition House in the Interior Region; and Phoenix Transition Home and 'Ksan House Society in the Northern Region.

Community correctional centres accommodate nine per cent of all sentenced inmates in the province.

Youth Custody Centres

There are nine youth custody centres in British Columbia: four secure and five open.

Willingdon Youth Dentention Centre (Burnaby), Victoria Youth Detention Centre, Boulder Bay Youth Detention Centre (near Maple Ridge), and Chilliwack Youth Dentention Centre provide secure custody for youth, both male and female, who are remanded into custody to await trial or are sentenced to a period of secure containment. Secure facilities provide custody for young offenders while offering opportunities for age-appropriate activities aimed at minimizing the negative effects of containment.

Approximately 64 per cent of all youth custody beds are in secure facilities.

Centre Creek and Pierce Creek camps (Chilliwack), Lakeview Camp (near Campbell River), and Southview and Holly open custody centres (Burnaby) are open facilities for youths of both sexes who are sentenced to open custody by the courts. Open camps prepare young offenders for successful reintegration into the community by providing a structured setting to promote personal growth, educational skills, and healthy work habits and by rewarding positive behavior and performance.

Approximately 36 per cent of all youth custody beds are in open facilities.

Probation, Family, and Community Services

Probation officers, including Family Court counsellors, are posted to all major centres in British Columbia. They serve courts, offenders, and families as well as the communities in which they are posted. They are peace officers and officers of the court and function as community workers, administrators, counsellors, investigators, mediators, referral agents, assessors, negotiators, and resources to other components of the justice system.

As peace officers, they support law and order by monitoring offenders and enforcing the probation, bail, or parole conditions to which they are subject. As officers of the court, they conduct investigations and prepare reports on accused persons and offenders and advise the courts in matters such as sentencing, program information/availability, and dispositional reviews. Those working as Family Court counsellors help families and couples having difficulties with separation and child custody, guardianship, and access and provide information to the courts on custody and access matters.

Probation officers are also community workers who provide information and counselling services (probation, bail, dispute resolution, child custody, access, and guardianship) to the citizens of their communities and help in identifying, developing, and managing needed social resources.

The work of probation officers is divided into three specialized areas: adult probation; youth probation; and Family Court counselling.

The adult probation officer:

—serves the criminal courts in B.C., predominately at the provincial and county levels;

—prepares assessment reports on convicted offenders applying for release from provincial correctional centres on temporary absence or parole and supervises people on bail, probation, or parole;

—develops and monitors reparation or rehabilitation plans for accused persons who have been diverted from the formal court process;

—refers accused or convicted persons requiring assistance or treatment to a variety of social agencies;

—works closely with other components of the criminal justice system and the Corrections Branch;

—assists with the development and operation of community-based programs to meet the special needs of offenders; and

—supports offenders in their efforts to re-establish themselves in the community and offers counselling services to offenders and their families.

The youth probation officer:

—prepares reports to Crown counsel and the courts pertaining to pretrial inquiries, bail, disposition, and progress;

—supervises young offenders serving community-based dispositions such as probation orders, community service orders, victim compensation orders, and diversion agreements;

—acts as a resource to the courts and attends all show-cause and dispositional (review) hearings, and at other times as requested by the court;

—helps young offenders released from custody with their return to the community;

—provides expertise in the development and operation of community programs to meet the needs of young offenders;

—provides counselling and guidance to young offenders and their families; and

—works closely with other components of the youth justice system and private or government agencies involved with young offenders.

The Family Court counsellor:

—provides short-term, impartial, and confidential counselling on a voluntary basis to couples considering separation by helping to clarify reasons for family conflict and/or exploring the possibilities of keeping the family together;

—explores options with those intending to separate or divorce and, should that occur, assists with matters such as custody, visiting rights, financial maintenance, and new life styles;

—helps families arrive at acceptable and realistic separation agreements and helps separated or divorced persons continue their roles as parents;

—helps couples obtain court orders or written agreements around separation and helps them comply with the terms of those orders or agreements;

—assists family members with court forms and procedures;

—provides conciliation counselling and mediation services to help couples resolve disputes arising out of separation;

—helps parents focus on the needs of their children; and

—at the court's direction, prepares assessments regarding child custody, guardianship, access, and related matters.

In larger communities, probation officers/Family Court counsellors may specialize in one of these roles. In smaller communities, however, they must be experts in all three areas, as workloads require.

Management Support Services

Management support services provides specialized services necessary to operate correctional facilities and community programs. These services include program analysis and evaluation, resource analysis, health services, religious programs, and staff training.

Program Analysis and Evaluation

The Program Analysis and Evaluation section advises senior managers in matters relating to policy, standards, programs, and procedures related to adult institutional services, adult probation services, youth services, and family services.

Resource Analysis

The Resource Analysis section provides advice to senior management on financial, facility, staffing, and material resources, development and operation of data systems, and support of office automation. It also monitors, forecasts, and analyses delivery of services throughout the branch.

Health Services

The major function of Health Services, which includes medical, dental, pharmacological, and psychological services is to treat illness, injury, and disease in order to restore or improve the health of the individual, not control him or make him less likely to offend.

Religious Programs

The Religious Programs section provides pastoral care, counselling, and moral and spiritual support to offenders, staff, and families of both.

Staff Training

Staff training and development is coordinated through the Corrections Academy at the Justice Institute in Vancouver. The academy is contracted to design, develop, and deliver courses to meet the needs of the branch. The branch has developed a comprehensive basic training program to ensure that new correctional officers and probation officers are properly prepared before entering their jobs. Continuing training for correctional officers and probation officers occurs at the work site and through courses at the academy. An introductory management training program is also provided.

Inspection and Standards

The Inspection and Standards Division receives and examines complaints from or on behalf of inmates, probationers, parolees, and youths or parents of youths in contact with the corrections system. On the request of the Commissioner or Attorney General, the division also investigates matters respecting the administration of the *Correction Act*, including incidents of disturbance, riot, death, suicide, serious accident, escape, and allegations of staff misconduct. Such requests may require extensive investigation, reporting, and recommendations involving various levels of authority and agency contact.

In addition, the director of the division receives and reviews appeals from inmates and staff regarding punishment decisions from disciplinary hearings resulting from alleged violation of institutional rules.

The division also acts as the liaison office between the Ombudsman's Office and the Corrections Branch. This working relationship has been found to be beneficial in identifying and resolving issues affecting inmates as well as the administration.

1985-86

1985-86 At a Glance

To supply its services in 1985-86, the branch:

—administered a total operating expenditure of $115,404,274;

—employed 2,119 full-time equivalent positions, including management and staff;

—operated six secure custodial institutions for adults, four secure centres for youth, 12 open facilities for adults, five open camps for youths, seven adult community correctional centres, and 80 probation and family services offices throughout the province;

—provided health services, religious programs, and other management support services through the Commissioner's offices in Victoria and Vancouver; and

—monitored standards of security, safety, health, and service delivery and investigated matters related to the administration of the *Correction Act* through the Inspection and Standards Division.

1985-86 Volume of Business: At any given day in 1985-86, 22,189 people in British Columbia — 0.8 per cent of the total population of the province — were involved in the correctional system in one way or another, a 1.7-per-cent decrease from the previous year (22,572):

—1,907 persons were in an adult correctional institution, a 4.4-per-cent decrease from the previous year (1,995);

—9,526 persons were on adult probation, a 0.8-per-cent increase over the previous year (9,449);

—1,407 persons were under bail supervision, a 6.0-per-cent decrease from the previous year (1,496);

—412 persons were on parole, a 9.6-per-cent decrease from the previous year (456);

—5,019 persons received Family Court counselling, a 10.8-per-cent decrease from the previous year (5,627);

—222 youths were in custody centres, a **60.9-per-cent increase*** over the previous year (138); and

—3,696 youths were on probation, an 8.4-per-cent increase over the previous year (3,411).

*Resulting from proclamation of the federal *Young Offenders Act*, 1984.

Strategic Plan During 1985-86

Prior to the 1985-86 fiscal year, the branch established a strategic plan for meeting organizational goals and making operational decisions over the short- and mid-range future. The plan is intended to provide a focus for setting branch priorities and planning through 1999. It is reviewed annually to check progress, alter goals, and set new directions as appropriate. The plan includes five strategic themes. Each theme reflects one area of focus. The themes of the strategic plan are as follows:

(1) Ensure that all correctional programs and services conform and are consistent and compatible with approved Corrections Branch mission, goals, strategies, and beliefs.

(2) Enhance productivity and revenue generation within correctional programs and provide all sentenced inmates capable of working with a variety of work programs that will benefit the inmates, the branch, and the community.

(3) Develop programs that respond to emerging demands.

(4) Improve efficiency while maintaining quality of service.

(5) Enhance job-effectiveness and job-satisfaction.

In the following sections, the activities of the branch during fiscal 1985-86 are reported as they pertain to the themes of the branch's strategic plan.

THEME ONE — Ensuring and reviewing conformity, consistency, and compatibility of programs and services.

Objectives: Develop mission statement consistent with the branch's revised goals, strategies, and beliefs; ensure all correctional programs and activities conform with the mission statement and revised goals, strategies, and beliefs; ensure views of selected persons outside the branch are solicited and considered when policies are being developed and decisions are taken in areas of their expertise and interest.

Activities: Continued government restraint measures in 1985-86 required special focus on the need to continually review the range and extent of correctional services in the province. The branch reviewed and revised its mission statement and goals, strategies, and beliefs to reflect this need and to assist the regions in delivering their services accordingly.

The branch also commenced a review of the over-500 standards by which the various programs and services operate. The review is expected to be completed in mid-1986-87.

The standards, published in 1981 in the *Manual of Service Delivery Standards*, are one of the yardsticks (in addition to branch regulations and policies) by which the Inspection and Standards Division measure the conformity, consistency, and compatibility of programs and services in the course of the division's audits and inspections throughout the province.

The division audited nine probation and Family Court services offices and inspected 12 correctional centres in 1985-86. Management and staff at all locations responded well to the process and the overall results generally showed a high rate of compliance.

Due to the increasing number of contracted services, the division undertook a pilot project to audit seven youth and adult community programs contracted to the branch. As a result of the project, a general format was prepared to assist with future audits of contracted services.

In addition to the branch audits and inspections, the regions themselves employed various mechanisms to assess, evaluate, and monitor their programs and services. A major revision of the *Operations Manual* for Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women in the Vancouver Region, for example, continued and is targeted for completion in early-1986-87. A fire safety program in the Oakalla District was also completed.

Consistent with the branch's goal to provide services to victims of crime, a Victim Offender Reconciliation Program was established in the Fraser Region in addition to existing community service order programs (where offenders may be ordered by the court to provide specific services to their victims).

A regional pre-audit was conducted at the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre by principal officers, which was helpful not only in identifying where improvements were needed but also in actively involving staff in suggesting changes and improvements.

Two members of the Northern regional management team also audited Project Sea Adventure in Prince Rupert. The audit was partially responsible for discontinuing the program.

The Policy and Program Analysis Group in the Commissioner's Office completed and distributed to all community-based components a new *Youth Programs Manual of Operation*, developed in response to the implementation of the *Young Offenders Act* (YOA). The group also prepared Ministry proposals for amendments to the act, and represented the Ministry on federal-provincial meetings and co-chaired a federal-provincial working group on YOA custody issues, all of which contributed to an amendment bill currently before the House of Commons.

Outside individuals and organizations have provided significant input to policy and program development throughout the branch. On Vancouver Island, Lakeview Youth Camp established a Citizen's Advisory Board with the assistance of the John Howard Society. The board, which serves Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, now acts in direct liaison with Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre.

A study was completed by the First Nations native group in Mill Bay proposing an alternative program for native youth. To provide regular feedback from the judiciary about youth programs, Provincial Court judges personally observed a youth Outward-Bound program in operation on Quadra Island.

The Family Court committees continued to be active in monitoring services provided to youth in the court, the youth detention centre, and in services provided to families. The Sidney area took preliminary steps to establish a Family Court committee in its community.

Joint solutions to various problems were obtained through continuing cooperation with other ministries. There is now a shared involvement with the Ministry of Human Resources (now Ministry of Social Services and Housing) to provide additional services for youth in Victoria bail hostels on a case-by-case basis. Liaison with the Ministry of Health resulted in the development of its In/Out-Patient Adolescent Psychiatric Treatment Centre in Victoria. Protocols were developed throughout the Island between probation offices and their counterparts in the Ministry of Human Resources dealing with reporting sexual and physical abuse of children.

A number of community-based programs operated by private agencies were represented in the various institutions throughout the province. In the Vancouver Region, for example, M2/W2, John Howard Society, Elizabeth Fry Society, Alcoholics Anonymous, Salvation Army, UBC Law Students Legal Advice Program, and a number of religious organizations provided a variety of services.

Probation and Family Court Services offices regularly liaised with a wide variety of criminal justice agencies in addition to numerous other professional and private organizations. Community offices in the North West District, for example, were active in a number of committees such as the Local Interministerial Children's committees in Powell River, Sechelt, Squamish, and the West and North Vancouver offices, which also participated in the Family Court committees in those areas.

Staff at the Lakeside Correctional Centre and Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre established regular contact with Burnaby RCMP for liaison and other advisory purposes. Similarly, the Burnaby Fire Department assigned a member to advise and work with Lakeside staff. Lakeside staff and Canadian armed forces personnel met to ensure that assistance could be supplied by the armed forces in an emergency. Management and inmates also met regularly with the Lakeside Citizen's Advisory Board, which has provided input into a number of program and policy issues.

The Vancouver Regional Citizen's Advisory Board focused efforts towards providing a citizen's advisory board at the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre.

In the Fraser Region, initiatives were undertaken to establish a citizen's advisory board for the Maple Ridge forest camps. The Chilliwack forest camps re-established the role of a liaison person from the Chilliwack Ratepayer's Association to sit as an observer on the district's management team.

Further initiatives in the region included: active membership and participation on local Inter-Ministerial Children's committees for each office; participation in local government and social agency committees to develop protocols for child sexual abuse; and participation in court-user committees in certain locations.

In the Northern Region: the Terrace Family Court Committee worked with the branch in developing a workshop on sexual abuse; native communities on the West Coast were involved in developing a conference on justice, planned for 1986-87 at Kincolith; Native Band councils in Williams Lake and Quesnel assisted in creating a program for native youth; a network of Family Court committees were developed in the western communities; and, in Prince George, the branch continued to work closely with the Activator, John Howard, and Elizabeth Fry societies.

THEME TWO — Enhancing productivity and revenue generation; providing sentenced inmates with beneficial work programs.

Objectives: Identify projects and policies for developing and operating inmate work programs; develop and implement inmate work programs; enhance productive work programs in youth custody centres.

Activities: Setting policies and procedures that reflect branch philosophy for the development and operation of inmate work programs is essential to ensure that these programs meet specific goals and objectives. The branch's position is that inmates in correctional institutions should be constructively employed. All capable sentenced inmates are expected to participate in work programs. A mix of established and newly-initiated programs are provided to enhance the work and living environment and to provide the opportunity for inmate self-development. The branch maintains a high profile in the community by providing service to and in areas that otherwise would not receive it.

The Fraser Region provided one full-time staff person in 1985-86 to coordinate branch inmate work program policy development. Initiatives were undertaken towards:

—obtaining legislative and Treasury Board authority to administer a special revolving fund for inmate work programs;

—inter-ministry agreements to identify and develop new cooperative-venture inmate work programs involving other government initiatives and the private sector;

—a provincial policy framework by which existing inmate work programs can be both enhanced and expanded to provide consistant opportunity and application throughout the province; and

—a financial and management framework that will allow the branch to generate additional revenue for expanding inmate work programs and offseting the cost to government of maintaining inmates.

Examples of adult inmate work programs:

Vancouver Island Region — Approximately 60 inmates at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre worked on site in the kitchen and laundry and performed general maintenance; the carpentry shop produced and sold lawn furniture. To assist non-profit organizations, a trail was cleared for the Horticultural Centre of the Pacific and firewood was cut for the Lions Club. Through a cooperative work program with the B.C. Buildings Corporation, inmates helped with major renovations to the Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre. The centre continued with its Bus Buddy program, assisting handicapped individuals to move towards independent living.

A root cellar was built to store root crops at the Nanaimo Correctional Centre. Not only was money recovered from the contractor for food services at the centre for the vegetables supplied, but several tons of potatoes and other surplus crops were donated to the Salvation Army, seniors' groups, and the Nanaimo Food Bank. Both the main unit and the Nanaimo Community Correctional Centre provided community service to 19 organizations for the area between Nanaimo and Parksville.

Service to the Nanaimo Toy Drive and the B.C. Summer Games, as well as a number of churches, parks, and schools greatly enhanced the centre's contribution to Nanaimo and outlying areas.

Vancouver Region — Inmate labor was used at the Burnaby Community Correctional Centre to maintain the facility grounds. Work included maintenance and expansion of a vegetable garden from which potatoes and various other vegetables were harvested.

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Meals at the Lakeside Correctional Centre were provided through the kitchen work program. Meals were also provided at certain charity functions.

Marpole Community Correctional Centre maintained its community work service program at the Canadian Wildlife Service Sanctuary in Ladner. The program employed both skilled and unskilled labor in constructing nest boxes, maintaining dikes, painting, grounds maintenance, etc.

The sheet metal shop program at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre employed 12 to 18 inmates during the fiscal year. Work included fabrication of road signs and aluminum fish tanks for the Salmonid Enhancement Program.

Fraser Region — A new cooperative work project of cutting firewood was undertaken by contract with the Parks Branch. Apart from traditional facility maintenance activities, inmates were also involved in a variety of production activities, including farm and garden products at New Haven and Twin Maples; tailor products at Twin Maples; lumber products at Mount Thurston, Stave Lake, Boulder Bay, Chilliwack River, and New Haven; wood products at Alouette River, New Haven, and Mount Thurston; garage shops at New Haven, Mount Thurston, Pine Ridge, and Alouette River; and fish rearing at Alouette River, Stave Lake, and Boulder Bay.

Interior Region — A reparative work program was conducted by the Kamloops Community Correctional Centre as a condition of temporary absence. Groups (gangs) of six to 20 inmates were transported and supervised by community-based non-profit organizations in the improvement and restoration of their projects.

Rayleigh Camp (farm) and Bear Creek Camp (forest camp with sawmill) were the two principle service delivery units involved in production programs. Both camps provided products for branch and other Ministry uses; Rayleigh Camp also provided products for sale to its food service contractors.

All institutional service delivery units were involved in community enhancement programs where supervised gangs of inmates were transported to various sites to assist in projects that would not otherwise be done. Some of these included: production of firewood for sale by Boy Scouts; beautification of the Kamloops Wildlife Park; snow removal for the elderly and handicapped; repair of toys for needy children at Christmas; construction of a cabin and trail-blazing for Kamloops Fish and Game Club; ski-hill clearing for Clearwater Ski Club; beautification of Clearwater Cemetary; snow removal for Dr. Helmckin Hospital; and assistance to mentally-handicapped children (swimming lessons).

The Kokanee Creek program, a cooperative work camp located nine miles north of Nelson on the Kootenay Lake, was a joint venture in which the Corrections Branch provided a leisure-time program and supervision through a private contractor and the Ministry of Lands, Parks, and Housing (now the ministries of Forests and Lands, and Environment and Parks) provided a supervised work program. An average of eight or nine inmates per day attended through temporary absence from the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre and other provincial correctional centres or by direct court entry from the West Kootenay area.

Northern Region — The Prince George Regional Correctional Centre provided considerable expansion in productivity and revenue generation during the fiscal year, including development of a mechanic program. The farm, carpentry, and hobby programs were reopened, and snow removal from bridge sidewalks saved money for the Ministry of Transportation and Highways (approximately $7,500). The tailor shop was also expanded to provide clothes for participants in the branch's youth programs. The Terrace Community Correctional Centre continued to work closely with the forest industry in that community by providing inmates to the Inmate Work Program Society on forestry site-clearing (highlighted in Westar Timber's *Timber News* and on a television news documentary).

Inmates at the Hutda Lake Camp helped in building the new administration and kitchen facility on site, which is expected to be completed in the next fiscal year.

Commissioner's Office — A five-year, cooperative inmate work program agreement was signed between the branch and the Ministry of Forests, effective 1 Apr 85. The agreement formalized long-standing cooperative inmate work arrangements, particulary between the Silviculture Branch and the Corrections Branch, and provided a basis upon which dollar-values could be assigned to all wood products originating from correctional centre sawmill operations.

Strategic Plan During 1985-86

Examples of youth work programs:

Vancouver Island Region — Youth at the Lakeview Youth Camp cleared a trail for the Kingfisher Park Society and constructed trails along rivers and streams for the Fisheries Department. Some garden work was completed for the Chamber of Commerce in Sayward. Woodcutting was a major community service project, with split wood being donated to the Yuclulta Lodge for old-age pensioners, the extended-care unit at the Campbell River Hospital, and the Lions Club for distribution to the elderly.

Raising money for OXFAM and giving corn to the local food bank also helped heighten the youths' awareness about community needs.

Fraser Region — Youths at Boulder Bay, Pierce Creek, and Chilliwack Youth Detention Centre participated in refurbishing and constructing buildings and grounds on site.

Strategic Plan During 1985-86

ADULT INSTITUTIONAL INMATE WORK PROGRAMS — FISCAL YEAR 1985–86
PROVINCIAL SUMMARY (SECURE/OPEN/CCC)

Security Level	Type of Work	Number of Hours
SECURE OPEN AND CCCs	1. CORRECTIONAL WORK ACTIVITY	
	Facility maintenance	769,466
	Prison industry	249,467
	Sub Total	1,018,933
	2. COOPERATIVE WORK PROGRAMS	
	Ministries:	
	—Forestry	102,509
	—Fisheries	60,359
	—Parks	76,301
	—Highways	21,093
	—Other	18,226
	Crown Corporations:	
	—B.C. Hydro	44,000
	—B.C. Buildings Corporation	10,777
	Private:	
	—Kitchen	305,851
	—Other	71,555
	Society	50,671
	Sub Total	761,342
	3. Day Jail	1,200
	4. Community Work	136,760
	TOTAL ALL TYPES	1,918,235

Strategic Plan During 1985-86

QUANTITY PRODUCTION REPORT — 1985–86

Type	Product/Article	Quantity
FARM	Vegetables	340,061 pounds
	Meat	118,632 pounds
	Eggs	66,178 dozen
	Plants	8,099
	Silage	300 tons
	Hay	15,462 bales
LUMBER	Droppers	25,400
	Fence Posts	1,300
	Fence Rails	10,000
	Pallets	3,292
	Firewood	5,163 cords
	Shakes	329 squares
	Shingle Bolts	280
	Signs	30
	Stakes	48,695
	Lumber (includes logs)	1,781,350 mbm*
	Silviculture	100 hectares
METAL	Beds	40
	Signs	63,980
	Fish Tanks etc.	21
	Tool Boxes	300
	Repairs	451
	Miscellaneous	444
TAILOR	Clothing Articles	31,298
	Linens	100
	Miscellaneous (e.g. mending)	6,842
FISH	Reared and/or Released	2,536,122
	Egg Taking	5,000,000
	Stream Enhancement	3,367 hours
WOOD PRODUCTS	Patio Furniture	627
	Tables and Seats	156
	Miscellaneous	538
FIBERGLASS	Canoes	26
	Furniture	23

* metric board measurement

Strategic Plan During 1985-86

THEME THREE — Developing programs that respond to emerging demands.

Objectives: Develop alternatives to imprisonment as a sentence option for impaired drivers; develop responses to family violence; continue to develop responses to specific issues as they emerge, with current emphasis on child sexual abuse; propose options for comprehensive response to family law issues; improve the quality of health care.

Activities: It is the nature of corrections that it must continually adjust, realign, and develop new programs to meet the emerging needs of clients, the justice system, and society at large. The Corrections Branch has always endeavored to meet these demands with initiative in a change-oriented, compassionate, and comprehensive way.

As an option to imprisonment for impaired drivers in 1985-86, the Nanaimo Correctional Centre's alcohol-awareness program was enhanced to include a treatment phase for inmates who were on temporary absence to a local community-based residential centre.

In the Vancouver Region, the West Wing of the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre was used for inmates serving intermittent sentences, a substantial number of whom were serving sentences for impaired driving. The West Wing housed up to 181 inmates during weekends, with 20 beds provided at the Westgate "B" facility during weekends.

A new program developed in the Interior Region by staff of the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre employed alcohol counsellors from the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (ADP) Detoxification Centre in Kamloops for secure-custody inmates incarcerated for alcohol-related offences.

An existing ADP program conducted by the Crossroads Alcohol Treatment Centre in Kelowna was also altered significantly to provide special treatment for impaired drivers. The program, which was primarily a 28-day residential therapy program for adult male inmates who attended on temporary absence from regional institutions, retained its original program but added a 14-day program for impaired drivers only. The contract was also altered to allow not only incarcerated offenders but those on probation as well to participate in either program.

The Round Lake Alcohol Treatment Program for natives also continued successfully, graduating nine native inmates during the fiscal year.

A general increase in family relations work, especially in the area of custody and access investigations, was of particular concern to the Vancouver Island Region during the year. There were continuing discussions with the judiciary, Family Law Section, and court administration to develop more efficient use of mediation services. A Supreme Court conciliator position, the third of its kind in the province, was added in Victoria to assist the Supreme Court in dealing with family matters and to provide conciliation services.

Various offices within the Vancouver Region developed and maintained a number of programs and services addressing family violence, including making regular referrals to the Assaultive Husbands' programs active in the region.

A Family Volunteer Program was enhanced in the South East District as a response to an increased demand for supervision related to access of children, which often involved allegations of family violence. Custody and access were supervised by a number of volunteers under the direction of a probation officer.

A pilot project in the Fraser Region involved participation by the Abbotsford Probation and Family Services office in planning and development of family advocacy workshops to train lay people to assist with family problems through the Family Court process.

All offices in the region worked cooperatively with transition houses to ensure quick access to court when required.

Contracts for programs in sex-offender counselling, private remand, and assistance for offenders involved in spousal assault were considered key issues for development in the North Island area of the Vancouver Island Region, while all regions focused efforts on establishing clear protocols for dealing with child sexual abuse cases.

The Centre District in the Vancouver Region saw a substantial increase in the number of clients charged with sex offences against children, which involved considerably more than average community resource- and victim-contacts.

Staff in the North West District initiated a successful Child Abuse Workshop to study the re-

cently-published *Interministerial Children's Sex Abuse Handbook*, dealing especially with the referral process in child abuse matters.

Staff in the Fraser Region also participated in seminars and workshops dealing with sexual abuse offenders and victims.

A new group therapy program for sexual offenders was developed in the Interior Region. Operated by the Thompson Valley Crisis and Counselling Service, the program accommodated male offenders on probation and carefully selected institutional inmates on temporary absence.

While this program was focused specifically with the offender, local offices in the region worked with other agencies and the public in forming victim service and support groups. The Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre also made extensive use of the forensic psychiatric team which visited the region on a regular basis.

Probation officers in the Northern Region were involved in inter-agency child abuse teams throughout most of the Northern communities. The Prince George Regional Correctional Centre also expanded psychological services for sexual offenders by increasing the number of sessions from two to three weeks with a local psychologist.

Within the branch, the Vancouver Bar Association's Family Law subsection was regularly attended by the senior Family Court counsellor in the Vancouver Region. Her liaison efforts helped ensure that the range of correctional services in that area were explained to members and that effective working relationships continued between the legal profession and Family Court counsellors.

Activities of the Health Services Section during 1985-86 included:

—expansion of services for youth as a result of the *Young Offenders Act;*

—an education conference for health professionals and correctional staff;

—establishment of a Health Advisory Group, consisting of health professionals and correctional staff, to advise the Branch Management Committee;

—the first phase of the Educational Program for Nurses in a Correctional Setting, developed by the B.C. Institute of Technology;

—commission and completion of a Health Record study;

—completion of the Pharmacy Services study;

—planning for health services in new institutions; and

—arrangements for transfer of the health services of the Court Services Branch to the Corrections Branch, effective 1 Apr 86.

Within the regions:

—Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre made effective use of a "high risk list" policy whereby suicidal or otherwise at-risk prisoners were identified and monitored; notably, there were no suicides during 1985-86, even though, traditionally, high numbers of remand prisoners have been considered to be at-risk.

—As a result of awareness of and concerns about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), workshops were conducted for both correctional staff and inmates to provide accurate information about and to respond to fear and anxiety regarding contagion from AIDS victims. Additional information was received from public health officials and management drafted policies to deal with any future cases of a similar nature.

—A dental station and a contracted dentist were added to the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre in the Interior Region.

THEME FOUR — Improving efficiency while maintaining quality of service.

Objectives: Achieve equitable distribution of branch resources (staff, budget, programs) throughout the regions within five years; develop a contingency plan for expansion/contraction of programs; implement the five-year facility plan calling for replacement of outdated correctional centres; develop an up-to-date electronic data-processing system; enhance the management information system for human resource management.

Activities: Meeting the objectives of this theme were primarily the responsibility of the Resource Analysis Section of the Commissioner's Office. A number of initiatives were taken in 1985-86 to meet these objectives.

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The bedload-plan system, which was developed in 1983-84 for planning and managing the use of bed space in adult correctional centres, was also implemented in the youth containment centres this year. This system helped plan the resources required for the increased numbers of youths sentenced to containment centres under the federal *Young Offenders Act* (YOA).

Religious Programs expanded its services to four new youth centres during the year in response to increases resulting from the YOA. The branch had the services of 19 chaplains through contractual agreement with 13 denominational authorities.

A feasibility study and project brief were completed for the replacement of the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre (announced by the Attorney General early in the fiscal year). The new facility, which will accommodate 160 inmates (the existing facility accommodates 108), is scheduled for completion by 1989.

A cost-centre-based financial accounting system (Government Financial Management Information System) was pilot-tested at the Commissioner's Office, throughout Vancouver Island Region, and at the regional level in the other regions. A report on the system to the Ministry's senior financial officer recommended that the system be formally approved for use throughout the branch. The primary advantage of the system is its ability to provide cost centres with current expenditure reports for financial management and forecasting. It also permits automatic generation of cheque requisitions, commitment and accrual accounting, a budgeting component (which the branch is using for its 1987-88 estimates of expenditure), and a full-time-equivalent (personnel) management system.

The automated inmate records system and inmate trust accounting system were implemented at the Nanaimo Correctional Centre, Prince George Regional Correctional Centre, Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women, Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre, and the Chilliwack forest camps. Enhancements to these systems included software to permit automated transfer of inmate records between correctional centres that have records on the same mini-computer.

Work progressed on identifying required automated information systems to support implementation of the federal YOA. Detailed requirements and design specifications were completed for:

—a probation records system that will provide community services records keeping, statistics productions, and word processing for probation offices; and

—a youth containment records and trust accounting system that will provide modification to the adult system to enable its operation in youth detention centres.

Specifications were also completed for a third YOA project that will upgrade the existing Provincial Case File System in order to collect the additional data elements and comply with records-management provisions of the Act.

A number of regular reporting systems were developed for senior management, including resource management reports. Service delivery reports were further developed for regular reporting on temporary-absence permits granted to inmates and escape statistics. The reporting system on community service work caseloads was also improved.

A shift-scheduling and manpower-accounting computer system was designed for use in adult and youth centres.

While the initiatives described above were developed primarily at the headquarters level, the decentralized structure of the branch required certain initiatives from each of the regions as well. The types of initiatives each region took to improve efficiency while maintaining quality of service in 1985-86 were similar to the following initiatives taken by the Interior Region:

As a consequence of government restraint and changing workloads, one probation officer was deleted from the two-man office in Revelstoke and relocated in Kamloops. The probation officer in Golden was deployed approximately 50 per cent in Golden and 50 per cent in Revelstoke. This intra-district redeployment maintained a Corrections Branch-presence in both communities while allowing for the most efficient use of manpower.

In a similar move, one full-time position was deleted from the Fernie office and reallocated as a half-time position in Kimberley and half-time in Nelson.

As a result of a decreased demand for community service orders (CSO) in Clearwater, the contracted CSO program was deleted, with the probation officer in that area addressing the need.

THEME FIVE — Enhancing job effectiveness and job satisfaction.

Objectives: Describe the desired professional culture for each major area of corrections (adult and youth correctional centres, probation, management/administration) and foster a sense of pride; develop programs to enhance the roles of employees.

Activities: Establishing a professional culture and fostering a sense of pride within the branch improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization as well as morale and job satisfaction. To this end, management throughout the branch took an active role in promoting professionalism and pride among staff at all levels. Staff responded by continuing to maintain a dedicated professional approach to their work and consistently providing service that met the standards of the branch.

A professional culture should help establish skill development, conformity to appropriate standards of conduct, and adherence to ethical standards. The manner in which this is established may vary with the types of programs and policies set in place to achieve this goal.

For example, in addition to the regular needs analysis and training provided at the Corrections Academy through the Justice Institute in Vancouver, the Vancouver Island Region provided workshops for office support staff throughout the Island and for the local directors of probation offices. A successful workshop on assisting the alcoholic offender was given to the North Island District. The Victoria Youth Detention Centre had a workshop to help staff deal with adolescent depression and suicide prevention, as well as working in a stressful environment.

With the move into the modern facilities at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (VIRCC), staff, both at the main institution and the community correctional centre, were trained in living-unit management.

Four awards, one for citation of bravery and three for meritorious service, were given to correctional officers involved in a hostage-taking incident at VIRCC in October, 1984, during which one officer was wounded.

Mixed physical fitness activities and training on the job at the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre in the Vancouver Region integrated women into traditional male jobs. Staff team-involvement in community events helped bolster staff morale. Job satisfaction and skill development were enhanced by providing diverse job opportunities to staff.

Similarly, Lakeside Correctional Centre management enhanced job satisfaction by delegating special projects to line staff and using the special skills of staff in service delivery.

The Surrey North office in the Fraser Region developed a team-supervision model that provided a mechanism for staff to share ideas and skills and develop an innovative and professional approach to their tasks.

One district in the region focused significantly on encouraging and supporting development leave to enable employees to update their knowledge, skills, and experience related to the job. Another district provided workshops focusing on morale and team-building.

The Interior Regional Management Committee put into place a regional planning model that was dependent on input from all staff at the line and management levels.

Job-sharing also occurred in the region, with a full-time probation position being split into two half-time positions, allowing the region to retain the experience and expertise of two probation officers.

Secondments were also used more extensively than ever before in the region, evolving mostly out of the need to appoint staff into temporary positions.

Other initiatives in the Interior Region included:

—two administrative support staff trained in conducting "Taking Charge of Your Career" courses for women;

—one administrative support staff appointed as a member of the Policy Advisory Group for Adult Probation;

—one probation officer appointed as a member of the Youth Policy Advisory Group;

—one local director appointed as a member of the Adult Institutional Policy Advisory Group;

—two probation officers helping the Regional Management Committee to develop a facilities plan for a youth custody facility in the region;

—one district director appointed as a member of the Management Policy Advisory Group; and

—all administrative support staff taking part in a regional workshop with a varied agenda appropriate to their needs.

A major initiative in the Northern Region was to help probation officers manage their workload by developing a regional workload-reduction plan. The plan focused on how office facilities contributed or distracted from production, how the exercise of personal style affected other staff, and how workload was distributed within the office.

The region also developed a job-exchange program for staff. In the Prince George area, administrative support staff from the regional office exchanged with staff from the community and institutional offices. In addition, the region actively supported the development of two international exchanges.

The Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (PGRCC) improved its efforts in hiring auxiliary staff by using an assessment-centre process involving not only interviews but also role-playing and tours. Coupled with a pre-hire information package, the process helped to ensure a better-prepared applicant and, ultimately, a better job-fit. The centre plans even more active recruitment for the future, with special emphasis on female applicants.

Principal officers at PGRCC moved to 12-hour shifts, which not only resulted in staff-savings but also improved communication and appeared to improve morale.

Another major initiative in the region was the development of local training courses, including video packages for in-house training, trebling of training tuition subsidy, and development of courses in stress management, native awareness, and preparing for interviews.

The position of regional staff development officer was reactivated in the region in 1985, creating a continuing regional secondment opportunity.

Branch training in 1985-86:

In spite of considerable organizational and staff changes during the year, the Corrections Academy at the Justice Institute (JI) in Vancouver was able to produce a wide variety of training programs. The initial branch training plan resulted from a needs-analysis questionnaire, which was completed by all branch employees.

The overall volume of training increased by 33 per cent while operating on a lower budget than the previous year. While the majority of funding was applied to basic recruit courses, a small portion was made available for continuing and upgrading training for frontline staff, as well as for regional workshops and tuition subsidy. By year-end, 96 courses had been offered, resulting in 8,419 employee-training days.

A Corrections Academy calendar was produced every four months to ensure a quick response to emerging training needs.

The branch conducted an organizational review of the staff-training development functions and, as a result, the Staff Development Section in Victoria was discontinued, with most of the responsibilities being assigned to the academy.

At the same time, a decision was made to fill all instructor positions with public servants who would take a three-year leave-of-absence from the Public Service to become JI employees.

Additional responsibilities added to the academy included administration of the branch tuition-subsidy budget, chairing the branch Staff Training Committee, training-policy development, and broader budgetary responsibilities.

Courses and workshops offered during the year included:

—a new probation officer training course curriculum, using a competency-based approach and data generated from the skill profile developed for each area of probation work;

—in conjuction with the above, a special field tutor workshop to familiarize field instructors with the curriculum and their responsibilities;

—advanced workshops for Family Court counsellors covering interviewing children, preparing custody and access reports, and conflict resolution by mediation;

—workshops for probation officers in matters concerning the *Young Offenders Act;*

—adult institutional recruit-basic-training courses;

—job-related workshops for experienced institutional staff;

—basic and specialized courses for youth supervisors;

—on-the-job training program for Corrections Administration Record Entry System;

—on-the-job training for administrative support staff;

—Principles of Supervision courses for new supervisors;

—courses for experienced supervisors covering media relations, labor relations, contract management, family services, and financial management;

—a new management course ("Leadership, Power, and Influence"); and

—a food services seminar for institutional managers.

A special study of the academy's course evaluation process was conducted by an independent researcher and, as a result of the recommendations, a number of changes were made to the training-course-evaluation process.

The branch continued to support the physical education research and coordination offered by the JI and considerable time was spent modifying and refining the branch physical-abilities test.

Highlights

Meeting the demands for new youth facilities and programs:

The formality and complexity of the youth justice system in Canada was significantly increased with the proclamation of the federal *Young Offenders Act* (YOA) in April, 1984. The YOA requires new or enhanced justice, educational, and health services, including open and secure custodial facilities (apart from adults), court-appointed defense counsel, and increased medical and psychological services.

It also redefines the minimum age of a young offender from seven to 12 years and, effective 1 Apr 85, the maximum age from 16 (in British Columbia) to 17 years.

The change in age resulted in a dramatic increase in youth populations, particularly at the Willingdon Youth Detention Centre in Burnaby. Modifications to programs have had to be made and new facilities have had to be introduced. Throughout these changes, the branch has made a continual effort to improve the quality of environment for institutionalized youth.

In the Vancouver Island Region, the Salvation Army opened a 10-bed residential attendance program, the Wiseman House in Nanaimo, offering lifestyle training, academic upgrading, and vocational counselling. The Wiseman House also began a day-attendance program with a capacity for 12 youth.

The Salvation Army was also awarded a contract for a 10-bed residential program in the Victoria area, which is expected to be implemented in the 1986-87 fiscal year.

In Port Hardy and Courtenay, two intensive-supervision contracts were created to help probation officers manage difficult youth.

In answer to the North Island's need for a wilderness program, the first weekend Outward-Bound program began in the Port Alberni area. Contracted services for alternative-measures cases were also implemented in Port Alberni.

A duty-officer position was established in the Victoria Youth Probation and Family Court Services office that provided more consistent and efficient service to the local Youth Court.

Renovations to the Victoria Youth Detention Centre (VYDC) added a new admissions area, staff lounge/washrooms, boardroom, probation officer's office, and nurse's office and examining room.

The demand for additional bed space in youth custody centres resulted in approval for construction of a six-bed open-custody unit at VYDC, which will include a gymnasium, woodwork shop, and classrooms. The unit is expected to be completed in February, 1987.

Problems of overcrowding also resulted in a temporary five-bed secure unit at Lakeview Youth Camp.

The Vancouver Region also focused on development and enhancement of community-based attendance programs as alternatives to remand and custodial dispositions. While one contractor supplying community residential bail/attendance bed space ceased operations due to escalating costs, another contractor was selected who provided increased bed space at reduced cost. In addition, a contracted residential attendance program for female youth was expanded to meet increased demands.

A non-residential intensive supervision program intended as an alternative to custody continued to operate, and the Step-Up alternative education program, funded jointly with the Vancouver School Board, also continued to provide opportunities to obtain necessary educational qualifications for difficult offenders at risk of incarceration.

In the Fraser Region, the 40-bed Chilliwack River Correctional Centre was converted from an adult open-custody facility to a youth secure-custody centre. Due to the urgency of demand for additional youth bed space, the conversion was accomplished for occupancy within three weeks and fully operational within two months, including full programs for youth and training for staff.

The former Pierce Creek Youth Camp, which had been closed for three years, was re-opened with a 10-bed capacity. Pierce Creek currently runs as a satellite of Centre Creek Youth Containment Centre.

Boulder Bay Camp, formerly an adult facility, was also converted to a youth containment centre. The facility required substantial renovation and expansion in order to accommodate additional youth programs. These were achieved within a two-month period. Boulder Bay offers a unique school program which uses the natural wilderness surroundings extensively to supplement the traditional classroom. Work and recreation programs are developed around the skills and interests of staff.

Highlights

The Willingdon Youth Detention Centre continued throughout the year experiencing critical overcrowding, which was responded to by substantial and continued upgrading to the main building and adjacent cottages.

To address the need for resources for female youths as well as increase the number of youth attendance beds in the community, the region also established an eight-bed residential attendance program for girls.

In the Interior Region, a six-bed co-ed youth program, the East Kootenay Residential Program, was started by a private contractor working with probation officers in the Kootenay area.

Authority was given to proceed with plans for a 30-bed open-custody camp for young offenders at Logan Lake, scheduled for opening in late-fall, 1986.

A new program primarily for native youths was developed in Lillooet through involvement of the probation officer, a private society, a local sawmill, and the Ministry of Forests. This is a work-experience program oriented towards silviculture and forest enhancement.

A new non-residential attendance program was developed and funded that focuses on counselling, life skills, and development in work-experience in various settings for selected young female offenders.

A weekend-attendance program for male and female young offenders was developed at Salmon Arm, providing a camping excursion setting for counselling and development in life skills.

A special program, the Youth Assistance Program, was developed in Kamloops, providing one-to-one counselling and related assistance for selected probationers to deal with specific problems identified by a probation officer.

An alcohol and drug counselling program for young offenders was developed in Kelowna, providing individual and group counselling, sometimes involving the probationer's family.

Adapted from the concept of the former Clearwater summer attendance program, the Wells Gray Residential Attendance Program was developed for selected young male probationers to work on parks-enhancement projects identified by Parks Branch officials.

In the Northern Region, plans commenced for construction of a 44-bed combined secure and open youth containment centre at Prince George.

Hutda Lake hosted its annual Christmas party for mentally and physically handicapped children. Inmates donated money, bought gifts, and one dressed as Santa Claus and presented the gifts. A staff member brought out a horse and sleigh and gave rides to those in attendance.

Other significant events in 1985-86:

- Extensive policy clarifying sentence-administration procedures was developed and approved. These new policies, directed especially towards records officers in correctional centres, provided important direction in dealing with intermittent sentences, admitting inmates to a correctional centre, interpreting legal warrants, procedures for calculating sentences, and a variety of other procedures related to the function of a records office.

- The *Correctional Centre Rules and Regulations* document was updated to accommodate administrative policy changes and judicial decisions affecting inmate rights, safe custody, and control.

- The branch analyst for Adult Probation and Community Services assisted the branch in preparations for the attendance of the Canadian delegation to the 7th UN Congress on Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Milan, Italy, in August, 1985. The congress was attended by the Commissioner of Corrections.

- A successful educational program for inmates at the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre was provided on site by Camosun College. Participating inmates are students at the college and may continue without interruption but at their own expense once released into the community.

- At the Adult Diversion Program, Vancouver Centre, a number of volunteers, under the supervision of a probation officer, were used to assist in accommodating an increase in cases. In response to increased demand for supervised access in the South East District, the Family Volunteer Program was similarly expanded. Volunteers were also placed under the supervision of a Family Court counsellor to extend service delivery without any appreciable increase in cost.

Where Do We Go From Here?

While the Strategic Plan was designed as a tool for planning and setting priorities through 1999, the branch has established the following Major Initiative Plan to focus its activities during fiscal 1986-87:

(1) Implement an employment-equity program that will address the imbalance in the number of women in branch positions, particularly at the supervisory and management levels. In the development of the program, the following areas are to be considered:

a) data collection and analysis;

b) review of recruitment, selection, and promotional policies;

c) establishment of targets and goals;

d) specialized career-counselling initiatives;

f) job-enrichment opportunities; and

g) establishment of bridging positions.

(2) Advocate a family justice system at the provincial and federal levels that would include:

a) an easily-accessible and affordable Family Court for all family matters;

b) a province-wide automatic maintenance-enforcement system;

c) province-wide availability for Family Court counselling services; and

d) adequate access to legal advice and representation for families who cannot afford to hire counsel.

(3) Complete the phase-out of the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre with the proposed construction of a 126-bed facility for women, a 150-bed pretrial facility, and a 250-bed facility for sentenced men.

The new women's facility is to accommodate all women sentenced in the province to periods of incarceration, regardless of sentence length.

(4) Complete the upgrading of the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre with new living units of equal capacity.

(5) Implement a remission system (shortening of sentence on account of good behavior) and other incentives in youth facilities to aid in the management of residents.

(6) Design a policy to heighten the emphasis on restitution and victim reparation:

a) requiring within each presentence and pre-disposition report a recommendation for community work service or victim restitution as part of the probation order; and

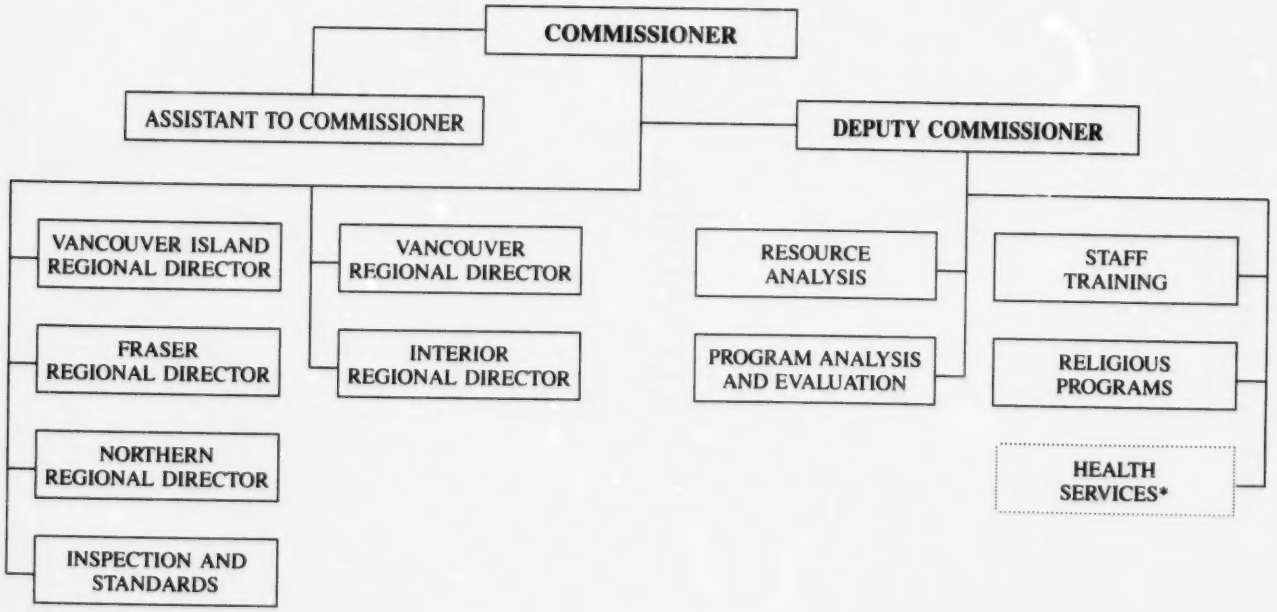
b) including a victim-impact statement in all presentence and pre-disposition reports. Such statements are normally to be prepared in consultation with the victim and consistent with the rule of law.

(7) Implement work programs in adult correctional centres which will ensure that all sentenced inmates will be engaged in positive, constructive activity. Programs are to focus on victim and/or community reparation and/or emphasize productivity and revenue generation.

(8) Advocate positive management of staff, emphasizing supportive management techniques that will encourage staff to perceive their roles as worthwhile and enhance an atmosphere of trust, accountability, and responsibility.

Appendix A

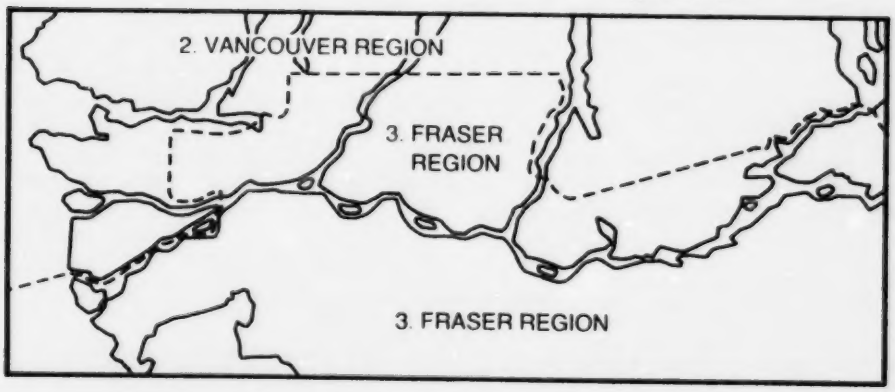
TABLE 1
CORRECTIONS BRANCH ORGANIZATION CHART, 1985–86



* Contracted services

31 Mar 86

TABLE 2
CORRECTIONS BRANCH ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS, 1985–86



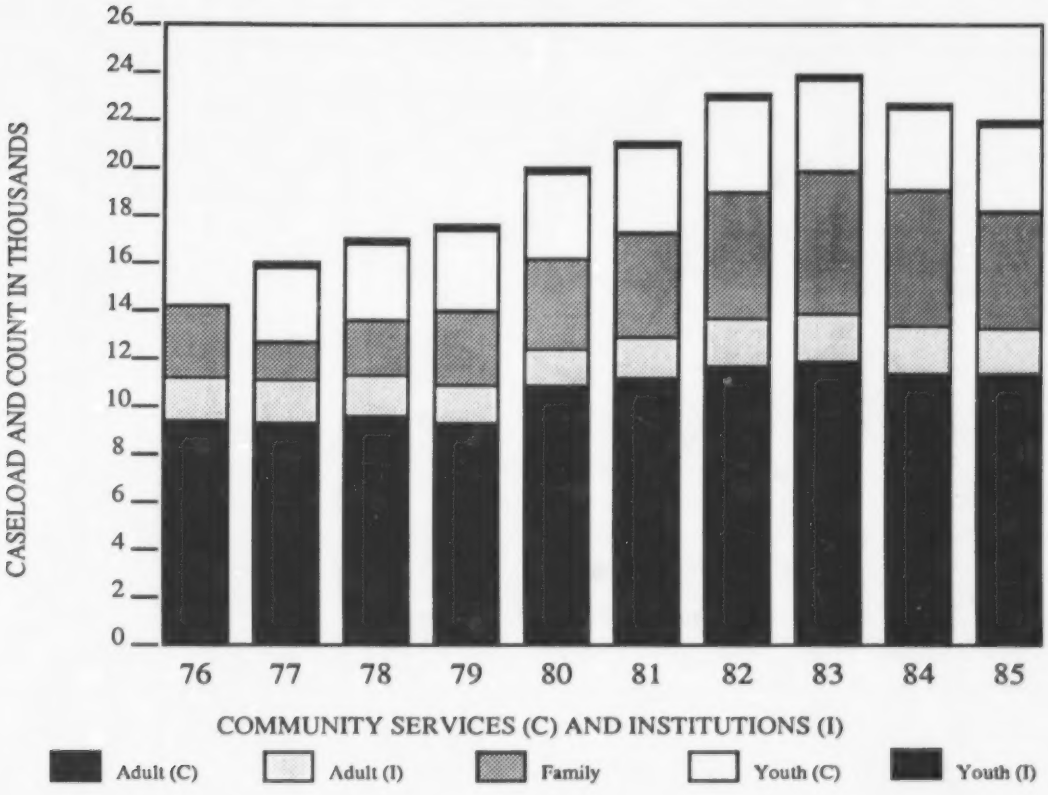
Region 1 Vancouver Island
Region 2 Vancouver
Region 3 Fraser
Region 4 Interior
Region 5 Northern

TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL 1985–86
as at 12 JUN 86[1]

Activity/Region	Sub-Total	Total
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES		
Vancouver Island	12,220,630	
Vancouver	26,156,854	
Fraser	13,079,587	
Interior	5,727,808	
Northern	6,554,377	
Commissioner's Office [2]	2,707,639	
Provincial Account [3]	6,515,130	
GROSS SUB-TOTAL	72,962,025	
Recoveries [4]	(1,209,176)	
NET SUB-TOTAL		71,752,849
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES		
Vancouver Island	3,036,052	
Fraser	9,732,733	
Northern	34,263	
Commissioner's Office [2]	540,738	
Provincial Account [3]	1,573,520	
GROSS SUB-TOTAL	14,917,306	
Recoveries [5]	(5,492,504)	
NET SUB TOTAL		9,424,802
PROBATION, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		
Vancouver Island	4,144,667	
Vancouver	6,414,940	
Fraser	6,901,748	
Interior	3,852,451	
Northern	3,622,423	
Commissioner's Office [2]	420,418	
Provincial Account [3]	2,830,606	
NET SUB-TOTAL		28,187,253
MANAGEMENT SERVICES		
Vancouver Island	384,680	
Vancouver	854,728	
Fraser	814,115	
Interior	454,646	
Northern	358,218	
Commissioner's Office [6]	2,173,244	
Provincial Account [3]	690,814	
NET SUB-TOTAL		5,730,445
INSPECTION AND STANDARDS		308,925
TOTAL		115,404,274

[1] Subject to finalization of Public Accounts.
[2] Includes data systems, Religious Programs, Health Services, and Staff Development.
[3] Includes branch employee benefits, telecommunications, and staff relocation.
[4] Recoveries from Exchange of Services Agreement and Medical Services Plan.
[5] Recoveries from Federal-Provincial *Young Offenders Act* cost sharing agreement and Medical Services Plan.
[6] Includes the Office of the Commissioner, Resource Analysis, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Health Services, Adult Facility Planning — Special Project, and Staff Development.
Program change from fiscal 1984-85: Building Occupancy Charges are now reported in the Program sub-votes. In fiscal 1984-85, these charges were reported in a separate BOC sub-vote.

TABLE 4
CORRECTIONS BRANCH SERVICES
1976–77 to 1985–86



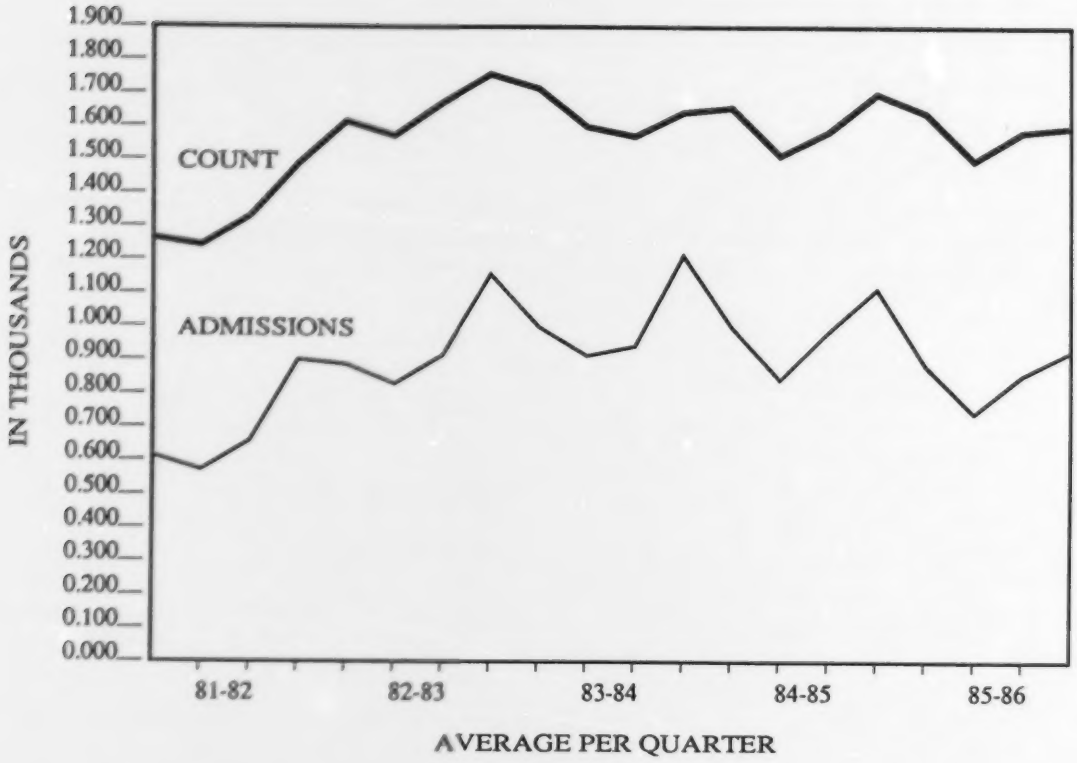
- The Corrections Branch services showed significant growth up to and including 1983-84. The overall growth pattern was most impacted by increases in Family Court Services, as well as Adult and Youth Probation caseloads.
- In 1985-86, the level of Corrections Branch services declined slightly from the previous fiscal year. Numerically, Family Court Services largely accounted for the reduction. Declines in Adult Probation Services were offset by increases in Youth Probation Services; this related to the change in status of 17-year-olds from adult to youth as a result of the federal *Young Offenders Act*. Similarly, declines in the adult correctional centres were offset by increases in the youth containment centres.

TABLE 5
COUNT IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1981–82 to 1985–86

Type of Centre	1981–82		1982–83		1983–84		1984–85		1985–86	
	Average	% Total	Average	% Total	Average	% Total	Average	% Total	Average	% Total
SECURE										
Remanded	377	22.2	382	18.7	348	17.3	336.1	16.8	301	15.7
Sentenced	619	36.5	768	37.6	693	34.4	688.0	34.5	723	38.0
Total	996	58.7	1,150	56.3	1,041	51.7	1,024.1	51.3	1,024	53.7
CAMP										
Sentenced	563	33.1	701	34.3	763	37.8	752.2	37.7	688	36.0
COMMUNITY CENTRES										
CCC							146.5	7.4	133	7.0
Day Jail							6.6	0.3	3	0.2
CBRC							65.3	3.3	59	3.1
Total	139	8.2	192	9.4	211	10.5	218.4	11.0	195	10.3
Total Count	1,698	100.0	2,043	100.0	2,015	100.0	1,994.7	100.0	1,907	100.0
Capacity	1,791	94.8	1,872	109.1	2,035	99.0	2,055.2	97.1	2,023	94.3

- The definition of capacity changed in 1983-84 from the number of available beds to the maximum number of inmates who can be accommodated.
- Data for 1981-82 and 1982-83 have been corrected, compared to the 1982-83 annual report. A detailed analysis revealed that, for 1981-82, the count for the reception centre at Alouette River Correctional Centre had been included in secure rather than open. The count for Snowdon was included in open; however, for part of the year, it operated as a work release community correctional centre program. In 1982-83, Snowdon continued to be included in the count recording system as an open centre rather than as a community correctional centre.
- Prior to 1984-85, community centres count did not separate day jail and community-based residential centres from the community correctional centre.
- Since 1984-85, the reported capacity has included community-based residential beds delivered through smaller contractors. These beds were not included in prior years. Even with these additional beds, 1985-86 has seen a reduction of capacity in branch-operated correctional centres and the larger community-based residential centres from the previous fiscal year.

TABLE 6
SENTENCED COUNT AND ADMISSIONS
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1981–82 to 1985–86



- Sentenced admissions and count grew rapidly until 1982-83. This growth continued at a reduced rate in 1983-84, then began to decrease slightly in 1984-85 and again in 1985-86.

Fiscal Year	Sentenced Admissions	Change	Sentenced Count	Change
1981–82	8,401	+1,545	1,321	+183
1982–83	11,702	+3,301	1,661	+340
1983–84	12,483	+781	1,667	+6
1984–85	12,111	−372	1,659	−8
1985–86	10,523	−1,588	1,606	−53

- In 1985-86, there was a sharp decrease in both sentenced admissions and count. This is largely attributed to the transfer of jurisdiction for 17-year-old offenders from adult correctional centres to youth containment centres under the federal *Young Offenders Act*.

TABLE 7
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF PERSONS ADMITTED ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1981–82 to 1985–86

Year	Length — Days
1981–82	101
1982–83	92
1983–84	93
1984–85	96
1985–86	101

- The average sentence length increased by an average of five days over the last fiscal year.

TABLE 8
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1985–86

Status	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Remanded	4,398	29.5	301	15.8
Sentenced	10,523	70.5	1,606	84.2
Total	14,921	100.0	1,907	100.0

- Admissions and count have decreased from the previous fiscal year primarily due to changes in maximum age of youth, which increased from 16 years to 17 years, under the federal *Young Offenders Act*.

Age	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Under 18	67	0.4	15	0.8
18–21	3,056	20.5	444	23.3
22–24	2,391	16.0	307	16.1
25–29	3,055	20.5	373	19.6
30–39	3,871	26.0	459	24.1
40–49	1,594	10.7	207	10.8
50+	887	5.9	102	5.3
Total	14,921	100.0	1,907	100.0

- The median age on admission remains at 27 years.

Sentence Length	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
1–7 days	1,192	11.4	18	1.1
8–14 days	2,389	22.7	66	4.1
15–30 days	2,181	20.7	117	7.3
31–90 days	2,048	19.5	306	19.1
91–180 days	1,233	11.7	320	19.9
181–270 days	351	3.3	169	10.5
271–365 days	351	3.3	225	14.0
366+	778	7.4	385	24.0
Total (Sentenced only)	10,523	100.0	1,606	100.0

- There was an increase in average sentence length from 96 days in 1984-85 to 101 days in 1985-86.
- The corresponding average length of stay for sentenced inmates increased from 54 to 61 days. The impact of this increase is equivalent to 202 inmates on the average count.
- The average length of stay for remand inmates increased from 24 to 25 days. This increase is equivalent to 12 inmates on the average count.

TABLE 8 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1985–86

Type of Centre	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Secure	13,797	92.5	1,024	53.7
Camps	639	4.3	688	36.1
Community Centres	485	3.2	133	7.0
CBRC	—	—	59	3.1
Day Jail	—	—	3	0.1
Total	14,921	100.0	1,907	100.0

- Most inmates were admitted through secure centres for initial classification.

Sex	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	14,146	94.8	1,821	95.5
Female	775	5.2	86	4.5
Total	14,921	100.0	1,907	100.0

- Female inmates continue to account for a relatively small proportion of admissions and count in adult correctional centres.

Race	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	2,384	16.0	326	17.1
Non-native	12,537	84.0	1,581	82.9
Total	14,921	100.0	1,907	100.0

- Fewer native Indians were admitted (344) and fewer were on the average count (22) than in the previous year.

TABLE 8 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1985–86

Offence	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Motor Vehicle	4,298	28.8	334	17.5
Against Property	5,540	37.1	963	50.5
Against Persons	2,317	15.5	431	22.6
Drugs	1,112	7.5	109	5.7
Other	1,654	11.1	70	3.7
Total	14,921	100.0	1,907	100.0

- Against Property and Against Person admissions rose slightly over the previous fiscal year.
- As a separate offence category, Drinking and Driving remains the leading reason for admission to adult correctional centres in B.C.; 83% of the Motor Vehicle offender admissions were for Drinking and Driving.

TABLE 9
CASELOAD IN ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, PAROLE, AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
1981–82 to 1985–86

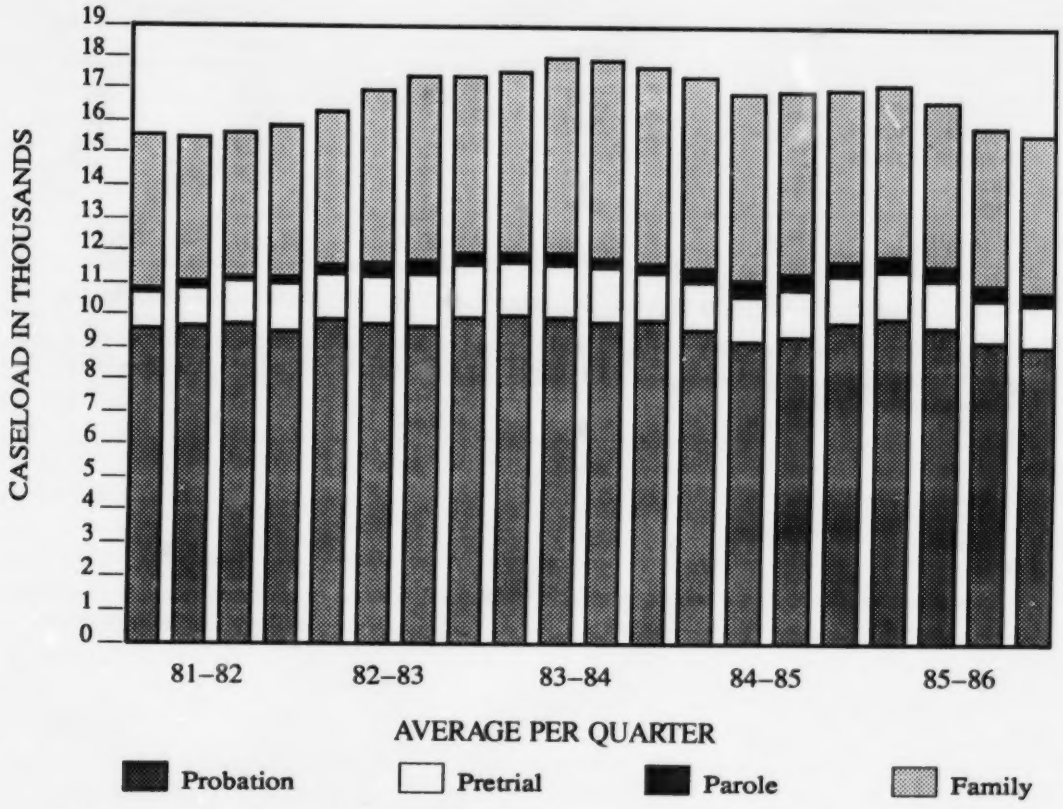


TABLE 10
ADMISSIONS AND CASELOAD
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, PAROLE, AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
1981–82 to 1985–86

Service	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86
ADMISSIONS					
Probation	11,492	11,581	10,664	9,994	8,373
Pretrial	3,503	3,987	3,695	3,946	3,647
Parole	388	581	772	790	735
Family	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	15,383	16,149	15,131	14,730	12,755
CASELOAD					
Probation	9,651	9,840	9,918	9,449	9,526
Pretrial	1,229	1,519	1,582	1,496	1,407
Parole	207	325	428	456	412
Family	4,439	5,239	5,968	5,627	5,019
Total	15,526	16,923	17,896	17,028	16,364

- In 1985-86, one in every 195 adult residents of B.C. was supervised under a probation, pretrial, or parole order.
- Probation caseload data include diversion cases actively supervised by a probation officer while probation admission data include only court-ordered probation.
- Admissions to Family caseloads are not recorded.
- The Pretrial caseload for 1982-83 has been decreased by an average of two cases compared to the figure indicated in the 1982-83 annual report, reflecting the results of a caseload file audit. Similarly, the Pretrial figure for 1981-82, as reported in the 1982-83 annual report, has been adjusted downward by an average of one case.

TABLE 11
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, AND PAROLE
1985–86

Age	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Under 18	18	0.1	93	0.8
18–21	4,107	32.2	3,669	32.3
22–24	1,979	15.5	2,002	17.6
25–29	2,257	17.7	1,904	16.8
30–39	2,716	21.3	2,235	19.7
40–49	1,055	8.3	869	7.7
50+	623	4.9	573	5.1
Total	12,755	100.0	11,345	100.0

- The median age of persons admitted increased from 23 years to 25 years.

Sentence Length Of Probation Orders	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
1– 90 days	588	7.0	171	1.8
91–180 days	2,097	25.0	1,296	13.6
181–365 days	3,320	39.7	3,601	37.8
366–732 days	1,993	23.8	3,696	38.8
733+	375	4.5	762	8.0
Total (Probation only)	8,373	100.0	9,526	100.0

- Average sentence length of probation orders was 318.5 days.

Sex	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	10,621	83.3	9,584	84.5
Female	2,134	16.7	1,761	15.5
Total	12,755	100.0	11,345	100.0

- The admissions and average caseload proportions for males and females continued to be relatively stable.
- As in previous years, there were proportionately more female offenders on probation, pretrial, and parole than in correctional centres.

TABLE 11 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, AND PAROLE
1985–86

Race	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	2,083	16.3	1,531	13.5
Non-native	10,672	83.7	9,814	86.5
Total	12,755	100.0	11,345	100.0

- The proportion of native Indians admitted on probation, pretrial, and parole increased from 14.7% in 1984-85 to 16.3%. This also compares with 11.4% in 1983-84.

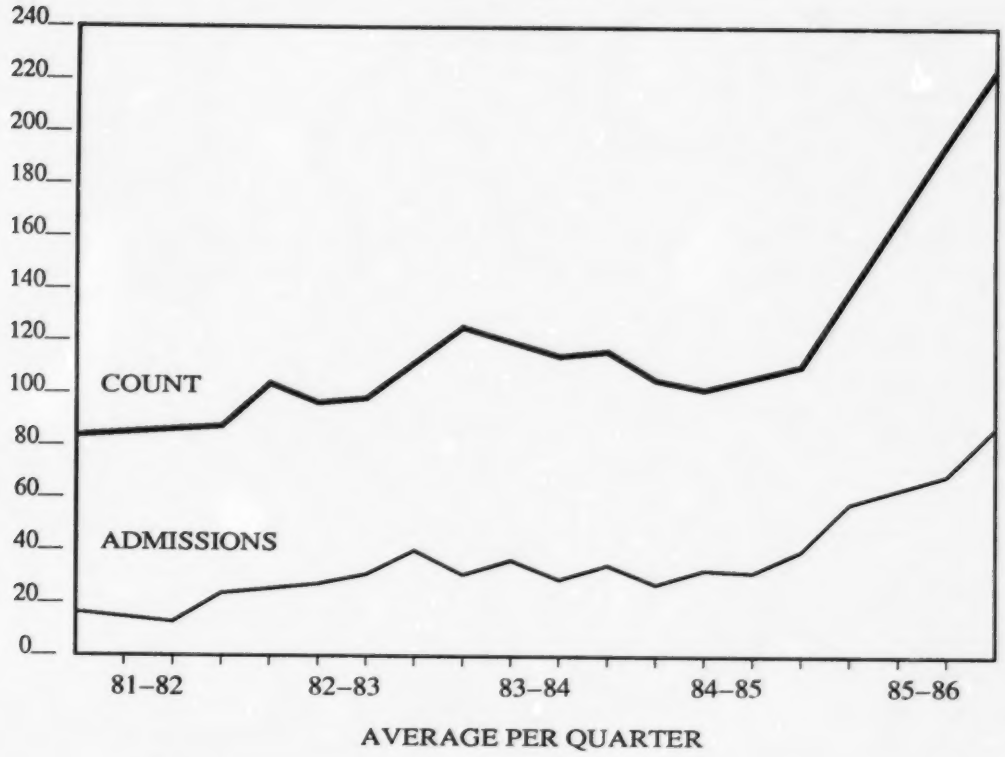
Offence	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Motor Vehicle	1,379	10.8	1,079	9.5
Against Property	6,124	48.0	5,965	52.6
Against Persons	2,381	18.7	2,016	17.8
Drugs	1,204	9.4	807	7.1
Other	1,667	13.1	1,478	13.0
Total	12,755	100.0	11,345	100.0

- There has been a decrease in admissions and caseload for Against Property offences compared to 1984-85. This is offset by an increase in Against Persons offences.

TABLE 12
COUNT IN YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1981–82 to 1985–86

Type of Centre	1981–82		1982–83		1983–84		1984–85		1985–86	
	Average	% Total	Average	% Total	Average	% Total	Average	% Total	Average	% Total
SECURE:										
Remanded	58.5	39.0	46.7	31.1	46.2	27.5	31	22.5	38	17.2
Sentenced	44.5	29.7	45.7	30.5	62.5	37.2	47	34.0	107	48.4
Sub-total	103.0	68.7	92.4	61.6	108.7	64.7	78	56.5	145	65.6
OPEN:										
Remanded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2
Sentenced	47.0	31.3	57.6	38.4	59.3	35.3	60	43.5	76	34.2
Sub-total	47.0	31.3	57.6	38.4	59.3	35.3	60	43.5	77	34.4
Total	150.0	100.0	150.0	100.0	168.0	100.0	138	100.0	222	100.0

TABLE 13
SENTENCED COUNT AND ADMISSIONS
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1981–82 to 1985–86



- Sentenced admissions and sentenced counts increased sharply after a decline the previous year. This is largely attributed to the full impact of the federal *Young Offenders Act*, including the change in maximum age for a young offender to include 17-year-olds.

Fiscal Year	Sentenced Admissions	Change	Sentenced Count	Change
1981–82	276	+ 92	98	+ 7
1982–83	376	+100	104	+ 6
1983–84	407	+ 31	122	+18
1984–85	397	− 10	107	−15
1985–86	841	+444	183	+76

TABLE 14
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF YOUTH ADMITTED YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES 1981–82 to 1985–86

Year	Length — Days
1981–82	153
1982–83	114
1983–84	120
1984–85	131
1985–86	99

- Average sentence length is the lowest it has been in five years.

TABLE 15
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1985–86

Status	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Remanded	1,061	55.8	39	17.6
Sentenced	841	44.2	183	82.4
Total	1,902	100.0	222	100.0

- Admissions and counts increased significantly in this fiscal year. This is partly due to the uniform maximum age implemented under the federal *Young Offenders Act*, which moved 17-year-olds from adult to youth status.

Age	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
12 years	9	0.5	1	0.5
13 years	61	3.2	4	1.8
14 years	244	12.8	16	7.2
15 years	426	22.4	36	16.2
16 years	555	29.2	68	30.6
17 years	536	28.2	81	36.5
18+	71	3.7	16	7.2
Total	1,902	100.0	222	100.0

- The age distribution reflects the increase in maximum age to include 17-year-olds under the federal *Young Offenders Act*.
- The median age on admission was 15 years.
- The age distribution for sentenced admissions only, as compared to fiscal year 1984–85, were as follows: 12 years = 4 (0.5%); 13 years = 16 (1.9%); 14 years = 78 (9.2%); 15 years = 169 (20.1%); 16 years = 248 (29.5%); 17 years = 279 (33.2%); 18 years and over = 47 (5.6%).

Sentence Length	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
1–7 days	112	13.3	2	1.1
8–14 days	67	8.0	2	1.1
15–30 days	117	13.9	10	5.5
31–90 days	189	22.5	35	19.1
91–180 days	212	25.2	62	33.9
181–270 days	67	8.0	29	15.8
271–365 days	49	5.8	29	15.8
366+	28	3.3	14	7.7
Total (Sentenced only)	841	100.0	183	100.0

- The average length of sentence on admission for young offenders was 99 days, which represents a decrease of 32 days from the average sentence length in 1984-85.

TABLE 15 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1985–86

Type of Centre	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Secure	1,504	79.1	145	65.6
Open	398	20.9	77	34.4
Total	1,902	100.0	222	100.0

- The proportion of admissions to Open custody and Secure custody remains similar to the previous fiscal year.
- The proportion of the average count for youth in Open custody has decreased from 43.5% in 1984-85 while the proportion in Secure custody has increased from 56.5%.

Sex	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	1,634	85.9	205	92.3
Female	268	14.1	17	7.7
Total	1,902	100.0	222	100.0

- The proportion of females in youth containment centres continued to be higher than in the adult correctional centres.

Race	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	301	15.8	46	20.7
Non-native	1,601	84.2	176	79.3
Total	1,902	100.0	222	100.0

- This was approximately the same proportion of native Indians as in the adult correctional centres.

Offence	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Break and Enter	609	32.0	97	43.7
Other Property	540	28.4	62	27.9
Breach of Probation/YOA	382	20.1	25	11.3
Against Persons	222	11.7	33	14.9
Other	149	7.8	5	2.2
Total	1,902	100.0	222	100.0

- As a separate offence, Break and Enter continued to be the leading reason for youth incarceration.
- The proportion of admissions to youth containment centres for Breach of Probation or Breach of the *Young Offenders Act* has decreased from 28.1% in 1983-84, and from 24.1% in 1984-85, to 20.1% in 1985-86.

TABLE 16
CASELOAD IN YOUTH PROBATION,
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES, AND PRETRIAL
1981–82 to 1985–86

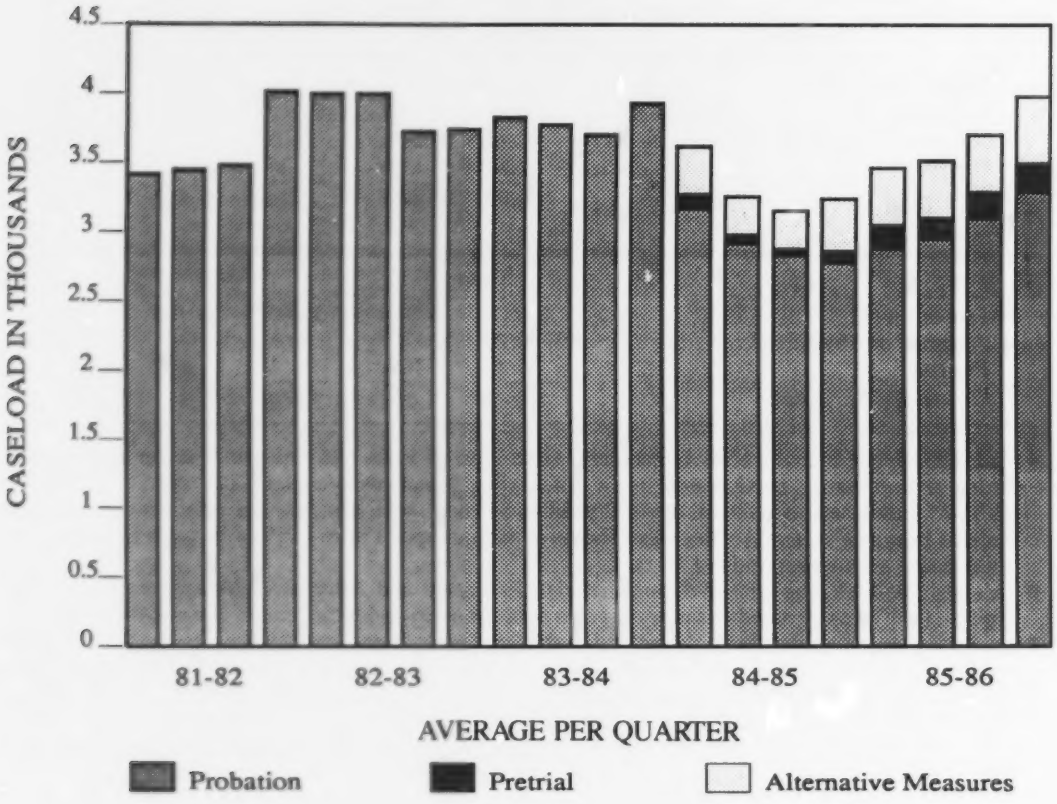


TABLE 17
ADMISSIONS AND CASELOAD
YOUTH PROBATION,
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES, AND PRETRIAL
1981–82 to 1985–86

Service	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86
ADMISSIONS					
Probation	3,019	3,061	3,012	2,415	3,458
Alternative Measures	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pretrial	21	20	24	177	472
Total	3,040	3,081	3,036	2,592	3,930
CASELOAD					
Probation	3,637	3,916	3,863	2,968	3,068
Alternative Measures	N/A	N/A	N/A	341	453
Pretrial	N/A	N/A	N/A	102	175
Total	3,637	3,916	3,863	3,411	3,696

- In 1985-86, one in every 65 B.C. residents aged 12 to 17 years was supervised under a Probation order or voluntarily participated in an Alternative Measures program. The ratio reported in 1984-85 was based on residents aged 12 years to 16 years, which was the age group covered by the federal *Young Offenders Act* that year. Ratios in annual reports prior to 1984-85 were based on the total youth population under 17 years.
- Prior to 1984-85, the caseload data included Probation and Alternative Measures (diversion). Pretrial (bail) was initiated as a new program as of 2 Apr 84 under the federal *Young Offenders Act*.
- Probation caseload data includes all cases that are being monitored by the Corrections Branch probation service, including those on community service work orders. Probation admissions data include only court-ordered formal probation.

TABLE 18
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH PROBATION AND PRETRIAL
1985–86

Age	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
12 years	43	1.1	6	0.2
13 years	214	5.4	60	1.9
14 years	582	14.8	228	7.0
15 years	907	23.1	564	17.4
16 years	1,073	27.3	891	27.5
17 years	1,079	27.5	1,006	31.0
18+	32	0.8	488	15.0
Total	3,930	100.0	3,243	100.0

- The age distribution reflects the increase in maximum age to 17 years, under the federal *Young Offenders Act*.

Sentence Length	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
1– 90 days	452	13.1	149	4.9
91–180 days	1,178	34.1	605	19.7
181–365 days	1,401	40.5	1,563	50.9
366–732 days	401	11.6	705	23.0
733+ days	26	0.7	46	1.5
Total (Probation only)	3,458	100.0	3,068	100.0

- The average sentence length for youth probation cases was 275 days; this is an increase of 24 days over last year.

Sex	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	3,243	82.5	2,797	86.2
Female	687	17.5	446	13.8
Total	3,930	100.0	3,243	100.0

- The proportion of females on the caseload has decreased from the previous fiscal year, while the proportion of admissions remains constant.
- As with adult female offenders, a greater proportion of female young offenders were on probation than in youth containment centres.

TABLE 18 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH PROBATION
1985–86

Race	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	548	13.9	494	15.2
Non-native	3,382	86.1	2,749	84.8
Total	3,930	100.0	3,243	100.0

- There continued to be proportionately fewer native Indian youth on probation than in containment centres.

Offence	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Break and Enter	1,035	26.3	1,058	32.6
Theft Under $1,000	800	20.4	444	13.7
Other Property	880	22.4	862	26.6
Public Order	578	14.7	374	11.5
Other	637	16.2	505	15.6
Total	3,930	100.0	3,243	100.0

- Property offences were predominant. Break and Enter was the leading reason for admission onto probation.
- Public Order offences include: causing a disturbance, trespassing, mischief, harassing or threatening, resisting a peace officer, and common assault.

TABLE 19
CORRECTIONS BRANCH STAFF BY ACTIVITY
1981–82 to 1985–86

Activity	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86
Adult Correctional Centres	1,154.00	1,194.00	1,309.09	1,266.09	1,243.27
Youth Containment Centres	154.00	148.00	189.15	193.22	288.78
Probation, Family, and Community Services	599.00	621.00	601.89	476.91	478.68
Management Services	141.00	131.00	127.15	102.48	101.33
Inspection and Standards	9.00	9.00	9.15	6.96	6.73
Sub-Total	2,057.00	2,103.00	2,236.43	2,045.66	2,118.79
Auxiliary Person-years	226.71	256.90	—	—	—
Total	2,283.71	2,359.90	2,236.43	2,045.66	2,118.79

- Prior to 1983-84, staffing data were recorded as regular positions and auxiliary person-years. In 1983-84, the staff allocation system was changed to full-time equivalents, which does not distinguish regular from auxiliary employees.
- The increase in staffing for youth containment centres relates to the increase of youth in custody due to the federal *Young Offenders Act*. Boulder Bay and Chilliwack River adult camps were converted to interim youth facilities and Southview and Pierce Creek Camp were operated for part of the year.

TABLE 20
CORRECTIONS BRANCH STAFF BY REGION
1985–86

Region	Adult Correctional Centres	Youth Containment Centres	Probation, Family, and Community	Management Services	Inspection and Standards	Total
Vancouver Island	194.51	68.23	78.85	9.46	—	351.05
Vancouver	531.03	—	134.17	21.61	—	686.81
Fraser	268.83	216.76	119.27	16.95	—	621.81
Interior	116.85	—	76.64	10.28	—	203.77
Northern	111.18	—	63.12	8.36	—	182.66
Commissioner's Office	20.87	3.79	6.63	34.67	6.73	72.69
Total	1,243.27	288.78	478.68	101.33	6.73	2,118.79

• Staff figures are given in full-time equivalents. These include both regular and auxiliary staff.

TABLE 21
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES BY INSPECTION AND STANDARDS DIVISION
1981–82 to 1985–86

Activities	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86
Inmate complaints	299	377	357	408	394
Appeals	52	73	78	98	100
Investigations	24	14	48	35	28
Total	375	464	483	541	522

APPENDIX B

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
PROBATION AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1985–86

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Campbell River Probation and Family Court Services
Colwood Probation and Family Court Services
Courtenay Probation and Family Court Services
Duncan Probation and Family Court Services
Esquimalt Probation and Family Court Services
Nanaimo Probation and Family Court Services
Parksville Probation and Family Court Services
Port Alberni Probation and Family Court Services
Port Hardy Probation and Family Court Services
Port McNeill Probation and Family Court Services
Saanich Probation and Family Court Services
Sidney Probation and Family Court Services
Sooke Probation and Family Court Services
Victoria Adult Probation Services
Victoria Youth Probation and Family Court Services

VANCOUVER

Community Pretrial Services Unit
North East Probation Services
North Shore East Probation and Family Court Services
North Shore West Probation and Family Court Services
Powell River Probation and Family Court Services
Richmond Probation and Family Court Services
Sechelt Probation and Family Court Services
South East Probation Services
South West Probation Services
Squamish Probation and Family Court Services
Vancouver Court Adult Probation Services
Vancouver East Family Court Services
Vancouver West Family Court Services
West End Adult Probation Services
Yale Street Probation and Family Court Services

FRASER

Abbotsford Probation and Family Services
Burnaby Probation Services
Burnaby/New Westminster Family Court Services
Chilliwack Probation and Family Services
Coquitlam Probation Services
Delta Probation and Family Court Services
Hope Probation and Family Services
Langley Probation and Family Court Services
Maple Ridge Probation and Family Court Services
Mission Probation and Family Services
New Westminster Probation and Family Court Services
Port Coquitlam Probation and Family Court Services
Surrey Central Probation and Family Services
Surrey North Probation and Family Court Services
White Rock/Surrey South Probation and Family Services

INTERIOR

Ashcroft Probation and Family Court Services
Castlegar Probation and Family Court Services
Clearwater Probation and Family Court Services
Cranbrook Probation and Family Court Services
Creston Probation and Family Court Services
Fernie Probation and Family Court Services
Golden Probation and Family Court Services
Kamloops Probation and Family Court Services
Kelowna Probation and Family Court Services
Kimberly Probation and Family Court Services
Lillooet Probation and Family Court Services
Merritt Probation and Family Court Services
Nelson Probation and Family Court Services
Oliver Probation and Family Court Services
Penticton Probation and Family Court Services
Revelstoke Probation and Family Court Services
Salmon Arm Probation and Family Court Services
Trail Probation and Family Court Services
Vernon Probation and Family Court Services

NORTH

Bella Coola Probation and Family Court Services
Burns Lake Probation and Family Court Services
Dawson Creek Probation and Family Court Services
Fort St. John/Fort Nelson Probation and Family Court Services
Kitimat Probation and Family Court Services
MacKenzie Probation and Family Court Services
100 Mile House Probation and Family Court Services
Prince George Adult Probation Services
Prince George Youth Probation and Family Services
Prince Rupert Probation and Family Court Services

Queen Charlotte Islands Probation and Family Court Services
Quesnel Probation and Family Court Services
Smithers Probation Services
Terrace Probation and Family Court Services
Vanderhoof Probation and Family Court Services
Williams Lake Probation and Family Court Services

SUMMARY: Vancouver Island, 15 offices; Vancouver, 15 offices; Fraser, 15 offices; Interior, 19 offices; North, 16 offices; TOTAL: 80 offices.

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
ADULT INSTITUTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1985–86

VANCOUVER ISLAND
Nanaimo Community Correctional Centre
Nanaimo Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre

VANCOUVER
Burnaby Community Correctional Centre — closed 2 May 86
Lakeside Correctional Centre
Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre
Marpole Community Correctional Centre
Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre

FRASER
Alouette River Correctional Centre
Boulder Bay Camp — closed 4 Jun 85
Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre
Chilliwack River Correctional Centre — closed 15 Jul 85
Ford Mountain Camp
Maple Ridge Sentence Management Unit
Mount Thurston Camp
New Haven Correctional Centre
Pine Ridge Camp
Stave Lake Camp
Twin Maples Correctional Centre

INTERIOR
Bear Creek Camp
Kamloops Community Correctional Centre
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre
Rayleigh Farm Camp

NORTH
Hutda Lake Camp
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre
Terrace Community Correctional Centre

DAY JAIL — Inactive

SUMMARY: Six Secure institutions
12 Open institutions
Seven CCC institutions
TOTAL: 25 institutions

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
FISCAL YEAR 1985–86

VANCOUVER ISLAND
Victoria Youth Detention Centre
Lakeview Youth Camp

FRASER
Willingdon Youth Detention Centre
Holly Cottage — Open Custody
Centre Creek Camp
Boulder Bay Youth (secure)
Southview Youth
Chilliwack Youth Detention Centre
Pierce Creek Camp

SUMMARY: Four Secure centres
Five Open centres
TOTAL: Nine centres

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CENTRES (ADULTS)
FISCAL YEAR 1985–86

VANCOUVER ISLAND
Dallas House
Laren House
Manchester House
Nanaimo CBRC
Salvation Army Harbour Light

VANCOUVER
Allied Indian & Metis Society
Balaclava (Elizabeth Fry)
Hatfield Home

FRASER
Bell-Irving Home
Kinghaven
Maple Ridge Treatment Centre
Saint Leonard's
Seven Steps
Surrey CBRC

INTERIOR
Crossroads Treatment Centre for impaired drivers
Crossroads Treatment Centre (28-day program)
Harvey House
Howard House
Kokanee Creek Camp
Round Lake Treatment Centre
Vernon Transition Home for Women

NORTH
Activator's
'Ksan House
Phoenix House
Silver Stream

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